

**CONSTRUCTION QUALITY MANAGEMENT
FOR CONTRACTORS**

POSTTEST

STUDENT: _____

JOB TITLE: _____

COMPANY: _____

DATE: _____

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ORGANIZATION: CESWG-EC-C

DISTRICT/DIVISION: SWG/SWD

Instructions: This test is designed to measure your overall knowledge of quality management procedures and policies after you have completed the Construction Quality Management For Contractors training program. Do the best you can and answer all the questions.

Multiple Choice: The following questions are presented in multiple choice format. There is a correct answer listed for each question (40). On the test pages circle only one choice for your response: a, b, c, or d. If you wish to change an answer, make sure your final answer is clearly shown.

NOTE: The information requested above (Student, Job Title, Company, and Date) must be completed and this page furnished with the test.

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1. The Coordination Meeting is scheduled, convened, and conducted:
 - a. By the government representative, normally the area or resident or project engineer.
 - b. By the contractor's quality control representative.
 - c. As soon as possible after work has begun.
 - d. If government quality assurance personnel feel that the Contractor Quality Control Plan is not acceptable.

2. The Quality Assurance Plan:
 - a. Is needed only for major or complex projects.
 - b. Is written in general terms to allow quality assurance personnel flexibility in their relationship with the contractor.
 - c. Is vastly different for all projects.
 - d. Is a government management tool establishing staffing, training, pre-award activities, and surveillance activities.

3. A cumulative list of job deficiencies can be found in:
 - a. A Quality Control Report.
 - b. A list of repetitive deficiencies.
 - c. A deficiency tracking system.
 - d. A punch list made at the completion of work.

4. It is the responsibility of Quality Assurance Personnel to:
 - a. Advise the contractor on correct construction practices.
 - b. Coordinate the activities of any subcontractors.
 - c. Aid the contractor in applying one of the most clearly understood Corps systems.
 - d. Periodically verify that the contractor's system of control is working effectively.

5. The Submittal Register:
 - a. Should be revised after the Preconstruction Conference to reflect agreements reached between quality control and quality assurance personnel.
 - b. Cannot be changed after it is approved.
 - c. Is revised constantly so the document reflects current information.
 - d. Is revised following the satisfactory completion of each feature of work.

6. The primary purpose of the Three-Phase Control System is to:
 - a. Keep the area/resident engineer advised of the status of quality control activities.
 - b. Require the contractor to plan and schedule his work.
 - c. Require the contractor and subcontractors to meet regularly to settle any disagreements or misunderstandings.
 - d. Make sure submittals are provided on schedule.

7. All submittals for government approval must be provided by the _____ in time to allow for the review, approval, procurement, delivery, and quality control preparatory phase of an item before it is needed for construction.
 - a. Government to the supplier.
 - b. Government to the contractor.
 - c. Contractor to the government.
 - d. Supplier to the government.

8. The _____ is the appropriate time to assure that all materials and/or equipment have been tested, submitted, and approved.
- Initial Phase.
 - Preconstruction Conference.
 - Coordination Meeting.
 - Preparatory Phase.
9. The Quality Control Plan:
- Is first submitted as a broad, general plan for quality control. Specifics are addressed only on later submissions.
 - Must be received, reviewed, and formally accepted before a contract can be awarded to the contractor.
 - Establishes quality standards for the project.
 - Is the foundation upon which quality work is based and outlines planned quality control procedures.
10. Actual construction on the job site begins:
- At the award of the contract.
 - After the Operations & Maintenance Manual has been accepted.
 - After an interim or final QC Plan is accepted.
 - When all contractor submittals are approved.
11. The Quality Control Plan contains:
- Information concerning the performance of control testing if contractor personnel are to perform the tests. If a commercial laboratory is to be used, control testing information is excluded from the plan.
 - Identification of individual quality control personnel, including name, qualifications, assigned duties, responsibilities and authorities.
 - Prepared methods of quality control performances structured around the initial and follow-up phases of the three-phase control concept .
 - Requirements for only the prime contractor. Subcontractor, offsite fabricator, and supplier activities are covered by separate plans.

12. The Coordination Meeting:
- a. Must establish the fact that administration of the Quality Control Plan is a government responsibility.
 - b. Addresses the requirement for the contractor to report any changes he makes to his Quality Control Plan as soon as he makes the change.
 - c. Includes addressal of a full spectrum of Construction Quality Management requirements.
 - d. Should be attended by personnel representing the contractor, major subcontractors, the area/resident office, the district office, and the using service/ operating entity.
13. The Quality Assurance Report is the Government's record of project-related events and is prepared _____.
- a. For each visit day.
 - b. Weekly.
 - c. Monthly.
 - d. None of the above.
14. Partnering relationships are based upon:
- a. A legally binding contract document.
 - b. Staffing and organizational communication.
 - c. Building trust and dedication to common goals.
 - d. The flexibility to compromise contract requirements.
15. The _____ is workmanship oriented, and where workmanship standards are established.
- a. Preconstruction Conference.
 - b. Initial Phase.
 - c. Preparatory Phase.
 - d. Coordination Meeting.

16. Quality Assurance Personnel have the responsibility to:
- a. Require the contractor to maintain the quality specified in the plans and specifications.
 - b. Act as the contractor's representative.
 - c. Report inspection findings to the subcontractors and individual craftsmen responsible.
 - d. Act as the final authority in attempting to settle disagreements with the contractor.
17. The Quality Control Report should address:
- a. Only work in progress.
 - b. Only work that has been completed.
 - c. Only problem areas.
 - d. Both work completed and control activities.
18. Tests that are unannounced, randomly performed, and repeat quality control tests are:
- a. Quality checks.
 - b. Quality control observation tests.
 - c. Confirmation tests.
 - d. Quality assurance verification tests.
19. The means for enforcing contract compliance are provided in the:
- a. Quality Control Plan.
 - b. Technical Provisions of the contract.
 - c. Quality Assurance Plan.
 - d. Contract Clauses of the contract.
20. If the contractor does not provide an adequate superintendent, the contract allows the contracting officer to:
- a. Require the contractor to assume personal supervision of the work.
 - b. Designate a supervisor from the area/resident engineer's staff.
 - c. Take personal charge of the contractor's operation.
 - d. Designate a supervisor from the contractor's onsite personnel.
21. Contractor testing procedures:

- a. Are specified by the area/resident engineer at the Preconstruction Meeting.
 - b. Are specified in detail in the Contract Clauses of the contract.
 - c. Are specified in detail in the Special Clauses of the contract.
 - d. Are outlined in the Quality Control Plan as defined by Section 01440 and addressed at the Coordination Meeting.
22. The contract requires the contractor to submit quality control reports:
- a. Monthly.
 - b. When requested by quality assurance personnel.
 - c. Daily.
 - d. Weekly.
23. The purpose of Construction Quality Management is to:
- a. Achieve the quality established by contractor quality control personnel..
 - b. Achieve the quality established by government quality assurance personnel.
 - c. Achieve the quality established by properly developed requirements through the combined responsibility, but separate, efforts of contractor and government personnel.
 - d. Achieve the quality established jointly by contractor and government personnel.
24. During the punch-out inspection of a project:
- a. Quality control personnel prepare deficiency lists for correction.
 - b. Quality control personnel must assure that the government prepares deficiency lists and requests corrections.
 - c. Quality assurance and quality control personnel jointly prepare a consolidated list of deficiencies requiring correction.
 - d. Quality control personnel prepare deficiency lists and provide them to the government for correction.

25. The _____ consists of daily checks of the work to assure continuing compliance with contract requirements.
- a. Follow-up Phase
 - b. Hazard Analysis
 - c. Completion Phase
 - d. Pre-final Inspection
26. The Preconstruction Conference and the Coordination Meeting are:
- a. Conducted prior to the commencement of any physical construction work.
 - b. Both chaired by the district engineer.
 - c. Optional, depending on the size and complexity of the project.
 - d. Conducted if the contractor is inexperienced in performing government contract work.
27. Submittals are:
- a. Managed and controlled by quality assurance personnel.
 - b. Necessary to demonstrate that the proposed materials, etc. are in compliance with the contract.
 - c. Reports of completed features of work.
 - d. Government inspection reports provided to the district office for approval.
28. Construction Quality Management is the performance of tasks which ensure that construction is performed:
- a. According to professionally prepared, realistic plans and specifications, on time, within a budget established by the contractor quality control manager.
 - b. According to plans and specifications, on time, within a defined budget.
 - c. According to the standards established by contractor quality control management personnel, on time, and under budget.
 - d. According to the plans and specifications, with the smallest possible expenditure.

29. Effective contractor quality control can:
- a. Benefit the contractor by eliminating his requirement of day-to-day supervision.
 - b. Benefit the contractor and the government by reducing costs, increasing inspection and correction requirements, and improving recording and follow-up on deficiencies.
 - c. Benefit the contractor and the government by reducing deficiencies and correction, reducing costs, and speeding completion.
 - d. Benefit the government by reducing deficiencies and correction, reducing costs, and increasing inspection requirements.
30. If initial review of the Quality Control Plan shows it to be unacceptable:
- a. The government cannot direct changes to the Quality Control plan.
 - b. Onsite quality assurance personnel makes the changes and provides the contractor with the revised plan.
 - c. The contractor makes changes before acceptance.
 - d. The area/resident engineer makes the changes and provides the contractor with the revised plan.
31. The contractor is required to conduct a Preparatory Phase Meeting before he begins any definable feature of work except when:
- a. He receives approval of the area/resident engineer.
 - b. He provides a written request through channels.
 - c. He receives approval of quality assurance personnel.
 - d. There are no exceptions to the rule.
32. The success or failure of all contractors is based upon:
- a. Environmental factors which cannot be controlled.
 - b. The ability to control costs, finance work, estimate jobs, schedule the work, and maintain effective quality control.
 - c. The large profit margin normal to construction work.
 - d. The easy entry of construction companies into the industry.

33. If there is disagreement whether the contractor's work complies with the contract:
- a. The government is required to pay another contractor to redo the work.
 - b. The work is accepted as-is if the contractor provides written certification that the work is in compliance.
 - c. The government makes the final determination.
 - d. The surety company makes the final determination.
34. Grounds for withholding payment include the contractor's failure to:
- a. Provide a Quality Control Plan giving assurance of his intent and ability to comply with quality standards.
 - b. Perform in accordance with the terms of the contract.
 - c. Build to quality standards established by the contract.
 - d. All of the above.
35. The contractor quality control organization:
- a. Is established at the beginning of the project and cannot be changed throughout the life of the project.
 - b. Must be comprised only of permanent members of the contractor's staff.
 - c. Is under the direct supervision of the area/resident engineer.
 - d. May vary in size depending on the work being performed at a point in time.
36. Inspection is:
- a. Ongoing and continual system of planning future activities.
 - b. Ensuring that adequate preparation has been made to begin a phase of work.
 - c. Preventive and ongoing process by which completed work is examined.
 - d. The process by which ongoing and completed work is examined.
37. Testing is extremely important in Construction Quality Management and is performed by:
- a. The contractor.
 - b. The government.
 - c. Both the contractor and the government.
 - d. An independent testing laboratory.
38. Masonry, plumbing, and interior electrical are examples of:

- a. Definable features of work.
 - b. Separate and distinct tasks.
 - c. Items requiring separate control requirements.
 - d. All of the above.
39. Requests for Information are submitted to:
- a. Lay ground work for a claim.
 - b. Ask for clarification of the contract.
 - c. Request variations in materials.
 - d. Request payments for variations.
40. A variation on a submittal constitutes an agreement to change the contract requirements if:
- a. Identified as a variation, justified by the contractor, and approved by the government.
 - b. Identified as a variation and approved by the contractor.
 - c. The submittal process cannot be used for approving variations.
 - d. The change is minor.